GETTING THROUGH THE LINES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

very seriously of going. The assurance that there

was still the same want of settled communication, and

the same chance of adventure, though not of danger,

goods till the Germans had disposed of theirs. The

who professed to know how he was to get beyond

DIEPPE.

kind of mixed authority prevailed. French Custom-

ivil. The alertness and prompt tyranaizing tene

missionaires, one of whom jumped at my portmanteau

as if it were long since be had had the chance of carrying one-for pay, that is. The railway station

is half a mile off. One or two hotel people assured

us there was no chance of a train, but a certainty

of breakfast at their houses, and most of our pass-

engers went in for the certainty. Evidently there was

no regular departure, and it was all the more neces-

GETTING STARTED.

The station itself was desolate outside, so desolate

that it was difficult to believe this was the station

from which two millions of people are to be pro-

visioned. The apparition of a stranger with luggage

and views of coing forward woke up a decen persons

inside. To my inquiry for a train, they responded

in a chorns that there was no train, would be none

norrow. Two carriages stood at one end of the

track, a dozen fourgons at the other, no engine vis-

ible anywhere. It began to look as if the Prussian

Embassy were well informed, and as if Count Bis-

marek's request to send food by this post was a stn-

pendous practical joke. But on the platform was a

Prussian lieutenant, and a squad of men in blue and

red were huddled in a corner. A Prossian lieutenant

there would be a train. I had seen something before

new of that Prussian organization which has become

so famous in the last six mouths, and I was con-

ness together, and when he resumes one re-

line as far as the Amiens junction at Cléres, and

more than one official was equal to, and all my

Prussian punctuality would be sure to start at 8.

that indescribable air of owning things which the Frenchman shows on his own ground, and with a red ribbon at his button-hole. He was, in fact, the

my porter, "that is M. Bisson." I do hope to spell his name rightly, though I spell it phonetically, for I

owe to M. Bisson my good fortune in getting away from Dieppe. In less than half a minute he had

taken in the whole case, glanced at my papers.

looked at the German handwriting, scrutinized the

The journey from London to Dieppe is not a quick

before its capitulation.

Vol. XXX No. 9,323.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FEENCH COMMISSIONERS ALREADY AT VERSAILLES.

A COMPERENCE OF GERMAN STATESMEN ON THE SUBJECT-A GERMAN VIEW OF RISMARCK'S

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871. MM. Thiers, Favre and Picard arrived at Paris gesterday, and were to go to Versailles to-day.

Count Bismarck, desirous of ascertaining the views of leading South German statesmen in regard to peace, has invited them to a conference. Herr You Bray, the Bavarian Minister, has gone to Versailles in response to the invitation.

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin says Bismarck does not follow a personal but a German policy. He will be the most unpopular man in Germany if he does not bring the peace negotiations to an issue which the people have a right to expect after the sacrifices which they have made.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PEOBABLE EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE-AF-PARES IN PARIS-THE EMPEROR WILLIAM SERIOUSLY ILL-GERMAN SEA CAPTAINS RE-LEASED.

Losnov, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871. A di spatch from Paris on the 20th says it is probable that the armistice will be extended until the 1st of March. The scarcity of fuel is much felt. The administration of the Northern Railway shares with the population the coal arriving daily. Paris will be lighted with gas on Saturday. The London mails for Paris are now forwarded via Calais. The Jorkey and Rue Royale Clubs have resolved that all enodidates of German birth shall be excluded. The

The National Guard in Paris is to be dissolved and thoroughly remodeled before the Germans enter the

The Standard announces that the health of the Emperor of Germany leads to grave anticipations.

The Telegraph has a dispatch from Saurbruck which says all the German wounded capable of rejoining their regiments are going to the front. There is large assemblage of troops at Cologue.

The German sea captains taken prisoners by th French and released, have reached Orleans on the

A dispatch from Havre says the city of Alenco having refused to pay a fresh contribution demands by the Germans, the Mayor and 10 Councilors have been held as hostages.

All the European States will recognize the no French Government.

M. Louis Joseph Buffet, the new Minister of Fi nance, has arrived at Bordeaux. The Duke de Bros lie has been appointed Embassador of France at Lan

The Crown Prince of Pressia has returned to Ver sailles, from Tours, after four days absence.

The French soldiers who surrendered to the Swie troops on entering that country, have been sent un der guard to the Eastern Cautons, to prevent their escape into France.

The Prefect of Nice has ordered all Garibaldian volunteers to leave that city.

It is claimed, from official returns received at the German War Office in Berlin, that during the month of January the French lost 800 pieces of artillery and \$50,000 men. Of the latter, Chanzy lost, 25,000, Raye 19,000, Paldherbs 11,000, Bourbaki 30,000, the Army of Paris 150,000, and of the Army of the East 80,000 entered Switzerland. The loss of the Germans during the same month it is stated was only 10,000.

THE COAL FAMINE.

THE OUTLOOK-RETAILERS REPORT ONLY FIF-THEN HUNDRED TUNS AVAILABLE.

The Coal excitement promises to end in a panie, and the dealers are evidently daing their best to preduce pan'e priers. Their statements must, of course, i is about what they say:

The stock of coulet retail in this city to-day does

not probably exceed 1,500 twos, including all grades available for domestic purposes, and the prospect does not seem very good that even a limited supply will be sent in to mise the segs. The President of one of the leading anthracite coul companies informed a Tribush reporter yest relay that there is a stock of bituminous coal avail able in this city, so that the public will not actually suf-fer for the lack of faci, as the soft coal can be used whitout much trouble in cooking and heating staves. Yet for the poorer classes, who use small atoves, it will not

retailers and middlemen, who are highly indignant selling coal at from 56 to 36 30 dilivered, which precisions the possibility of much being once in other coain at higher rates. Some dealers in this city are, however, able to get 37.50 to 38 for Lebich structure, who don't care what they pay "The lester quotation reads: "The large companies are yet secting coal at troon 52 55 to 57.50 for stove, but their stock is rapidly running out, and they are not receiving any fresh supplies. They all sooms be entirely out of the market, and the great bug bear to the rotali trace in this city will be is moved for a time at least." Nothing would suit this class of men better than periodical strikes, provided the railroad companies would few word their cost. Hait, unfortunatoig, for them, they will not grow rich the time, and while the public well doubless smiler some inconvenience, they will not be beezed as in times past. All of the leading out operators acree that coal in this city should never exceed as 50 per type, and thus only under peculiar dividual server could be a triving take shoulded of the round like.

The structure of the most would be structured to the property of the server of t year round, and but for surkes it never would be

REVERE THUNDER STORM IN SAN FRANCISCO-

SAN PRANCISCO, Feb. 21 .- Last night a severe south-cast storm, accompanied by rain, hall, thunder and Hitherto the inhubitants of California have only observed Hitherto the inhabitance of California days only observed faint thashes of lightful and slightfur hidden of thinder, producing a frught were as vivid as those seen in the Western States, accompanied in the inhabitance in the Western States, accompanied in the inhabitance in the word of the story curinquake would have done. The story height at about militaria and have done. The story height at about militaria and lasted over an hour, the hardness falling lower than ever hefore known in this latitate.

The Cottor Brokers' Association of Mobile

shipping in the harbor generally escaped without serious damage. The storm in the mountains was severe, the telegraph lines being damaged in all directions.

BERGH'S LUCK.

A MISER'S PRINCELY BEQUEST-\$100,000 GIVEN TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The will of Louis Bernard, who died of pneumoaia at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Monday last, bequeaths to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the City of New-York, \$100,000 in bonds and real estate. The deceased was a native of Ronen, France but resided in this country for the past 20 years, during which time he rarely eff the city. His place of resi dence was a low tenement in Wooster-st., near Prince where he was taken sick about four weeks ago. He was ended during his illness by Dr. Chauvan of Houston-st., until a few days since when he was conveyed, through the efforts of Mr. Hergh, to the Hospital on Eleventh-st.,

where he died, aged 62 years.

He had lived in all the squalor and wretchedness of the most abject poverty. His room was in the rear end of a miserable building, accessible by several flights of shaky stairs, and was only six feet in width by eight in length. It was lighted by a very small window, partially covered with heavy wooden bars fastened to the window-frame with strong screws, and on the door were no less than eight different bars and locks. Totally devoid of all farniture, save a broken table, the room preented a frightful picture of wretchedness. A flithy mattress, supported by a few boards raised from the floor upon several bricks, lay at the end under the win low, and at its side stood a trunk filed with alternate lay ers of gold and silver watches and jewelry-such as creastpins (many of them set with diamonds), chains, and rings-separated by sheets of blotting-paper. There were no signs of fire, nor any place wherein to make one and the disease which caused his death was brought on by the exposure from which he had suffered, as he spent he greater part of his time in this room. He is reported

to own large amounts of real estate.

His gift to the Society comes with three other bequests. two of them from Quakers, amounting to \$200,000, which with the \$100,000 pledged by the President, Mr. Bergh places the Society upon a permanent basis,

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT FROM SIGNAL SERVICE CORPS, U. S. A., OF OBSERVATIONS AT 11:27 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

| a a | Place of Observa- | Hight of E | Change Is | Thermont | Chenga to | Directnic | Force of II | State of H |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | Augusta, Ga Ballimore | 50.42 | 16 | 31 | | N.E. | Gentle. | |
| 6 | Hoston | | | 21 | -18 5 | S.E. | Gentle. | |
| • | Buffalo | 30 62 | | 20 | | Staffer | | Fair. |
| r | Charlesten | 440 (95 | | 34 | | | 1222 | Clear. |
| | Chicago | 20 60 | | | | N. E. | Brisk. | |
| | Cinemiati | 80.57 | | | | N. E. | | Pair. |
| n | Cleveland | 20.45 | | | | N. E. | Gentle. | |
| | Corinne, Utab | 28.51 | .18 | 10 | | N. E. | | Short. |
| d. | Detroit | 30.42 | | 1.6 | | N. E. | Gentle. | |
| | Dunth, Minn | 29.27 | 02 | 41 | | N. E. | Gentle. | |
| e. | Indianapolis | 30.18 | 2,95 | | - 9 | En Tr | Gentle | |
| | Knexv'e, Tenn. Lake Cly, Fig. | 50.16 | .02 | 10 | 3 | N. E. | Gentle. | |
| | Enexy'e, Tenn. | 0.09 | .00 | 92 | - 6 | S.W. | Gentle. Brisk. | |
| 72 | Lake City, Fig., | 30, 10 | . (72 | 27 | | S. E. | Brick. | |
| | * MINWAULCO | Take, Mil | - | 10 | | S. En | Gentle. | Cleur |
| | Mobile, Ala Nashville, Tenn. | 110.00 | .05 | | | S. E. | Gentle. | |
| | New-Landon Ct. | 230 27 | | 14 | | N. E. | Gentle. | |
| | New-Orleans | | | SP2 | | 8.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| | New-York | 20.42 | | 24 | -16 | S.W. | Brisk. | |
| | Norfolk | | | 37 | -14 | N.E. | Gentle. | Cloudy |
| | Om the | 29.98 | .00 | | - 2 | S. E. | Ctulle. | Clear. |
| | Oswego | 20.44 | .10 | 12 | - 9 | 8. E. | Gentle. | |
| | Philadelphia | 50.43 | _15 | 24 | -18 | N. | Brisk. | |
| | Fittsburgh | 30.45 | 18 | 229 | -12 | N.W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| | Pertland, Me | 30,05 | 15 | 114 | | N. E. | Gentle. | Clear, |
| | Rochester, N. Y. | 30.53 | | | - 9 | 8. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| | Savannah | 39.11 | .02 | E | - 2 | E E. | Classia. | Cloude |
| 9 | 8t. Paul | 30.21 | | 9.0 | -10 | E E | Gentle. | Clear |
| | Toledo, Ohio. | 20, 45 | | 09 | 12 | N.E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| | Washington, N. C. | 363 37 | 270 | 25 | | N.E. | Brisk. | Cloudy |
| 2.1 | White Profit, 24. | 7.00 | 200 | 11/4 | | TOTALIS OF | 127 972 9 3 4 | and a common or the state of |

[Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.] [Barometer corrected for temperature and clevation.]
Washington, B. C., Tuesday, Feb. 21—11:25 p. m., 1871.
Symposis of Weather Reports for the past 24 hours.
The barometer has stood high over the lakes as I day, and is still rising. The pressars has equalized itself over he country south of Ohio, and now stands lower to Missourt, and highest in Pennsylvania and New York. Fresh southerly winds have provided to he Guif, and northeenst winds on the Lakes and East Clanic, all which are now inner diminished in strength, is are also the high so the north east winds in the North-Newt. Clouds in the Middle States have cleared away, soow is renorted at Collins. ow is reported at Collane Probabilities.

Clear weather will probably prevail to morrow, tight whole in the Gulf and Southern States, and formula on the Lakes and in the Eastern States.

HOUSESTIE DIVORCE I AWYER-ANOTHER FRAUD-ULENT DIVORCE CASE.

New-Haven, Feb. 21 .- Orson A. House, the ctorious divorce-broker of New-York, is again war tod by the authorities of the law in this State, this time to enswer a charge of perjury in a divorce case tried in the Superior Court in the Town of Litchfield, in April, 189, before Judge Phelps. Daniel J. Sprague of Buffalo, N. Y., was the petitioner for the divorce, and swore in Court that his wife, Arminda D. Spragne, had deserted his hed and board for a period of three years, and that he was a resident of the Town of Cornwall in Litchfield County. House, it is alleged, appeared as a witness, under the name of Affred M. House, and swore to the desertion and that Sprague was well known to him and had re was thereupon granted. Afterward, it is said, the Court assertained that no such person as Sprague had ever been a resident of Corowall, but that Sprague belonged in Buffule; also, that the charge of described was trumped up for the occasion. He was afterward accested and tried in Litchfield for perjury, but the jury felled to

House is now in juit in this city in default of \$4,000 bonds, and the Sheriff is in realiness to rearrest him, should be procure buil, and take him to answer before the Litchfield authorities.

BAILEOAD ACCIDENT-NAMEOU INCAPE OF THE

PASSENGERS,
Boston, Feb. 21.—As the 7 a. m. frain from Providence and Boston for Fitchburg was passing be-tween Southboro' and Northboro', war the State Parm station, and running at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the forward car, containing the baggage and express fiel; bt, was thrown from the track, followed by two passenger cars and the United States and Canada express on in the rear of them. The engine kept the The language and express cars were precipitated flown a steep embankment. The passenger cars, however, remained near the track, and their occu-pants were unbarried. William Colbura, the conductor, B. L. Lincoln, baggage-master, and L. Osborn, brakeman, were in the baggage-car at the time of the accident, and the passengers immediately set to work to rescue them. Calburn was found unburt : Lincoln was taken from the wicek senscless, and Osborn was severely in-jured in the back. The safe in the express car fell upon the messenger, Mr. Hall, and he was badly brulsed. Mr. Cyrus Collin, was the only passenger injured.

ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 .- The Central Pacific express train bound westward, to-day ,struck a broken rail above Rocklin. Two sleeping-cars were thrown over an embankment and demolished. No person was seriously

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The French Relief Fund of Boston amounts to The Mersimae River at Lowell, Mass., has

The net earnings of the Allegheny Valley Rail-The President has signed the bill to provide a

Henry B. Lewis of Chicago has begun a suit

Montgomery and Minus ets. a fireto feet long, was blown from the
use on a freme-building adjoining
erding, beneath which were build
Mr. McLeonard, a child, a girl of
cree instantly killed, and several
it come frailly.

the storm added to make Reduced Railway Courses that washington and s more thunder and lightening in one her filming the known at the Francisco attorior. The Bulling is one on Scalar was effected to be best find the known at the Francisco attorior. The D. Harte A. D. Harte A. D. Harte A.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1871. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Imperial Government, but it was not complete, and could PARIS AFTER SURRENDER.

ENGLAND.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871. In the House of Lords to-night the sitting was mainly occupied with the consideration of the Ec clesiastical Titles bill and other matters of local import-

Earl Granville, 'n defending the withdrawal of the British Legation from Paris, said Lord Lyons could better serve the interests of English residents outside than within the walls. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone objected to

producing the instructions given the Anglo-American Commission. He believed that the improvement of maritime international law would certainly be one of the topics of their deliberations. Mr. Trevelyan introduced a resolution favoring army reorganization on a plan different from that proposed by

the Government. A long debate followed, which was closed by Mr. Cardwell in an elequent speech against the resolution. The House divided, and the resolution was lost, there being a majority of 118 against it. Mr. Gladstone, replying to the inquiries and attacks of Mr. Johnston and other members, explained that the expressions used by him in his letter to Dr. Deasy were never intended to refer to the habitual character of the Pope. He said he shaply advocated the personal free

dom of the Pope as the head of a religion, professed by

many British subjects, and he proceeded to defend his course at length. The statement that John Bright is likely to return shortly to his Parliamentary duties is not well founded. He will not probably resume his duties at this session, and his reappearance in the House is most likely to be preceded by a visit to his constituents. Mr. Bright's

health is gradually improving The city of Norwich has elected Mr. Coleman, Liberal, to the House of Commons.

AUSTRIA.

LIBERAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT-NO IN-TERFERENCE WITH ROUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 20, 1871. The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. The new Ministry were present, and the ministerial statement was submitted. It appears therefrom that the Government will abide by the Constitution, but is willing to initiate measures for the alleviation of unnecessary restriction upon the autonomy of the provinces,

A disputch from Pesth states that in the Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament to-day a declaration was made by the Government that interference with the internal affairs of Roomania was not intended, so long as the Powers are agreed upon the principle of non-inn. The statement was also made that inter vention in the Franco-Prussian war could not well be

CHINA.

SECRETARY SUWARD INSULTED AT WOO-CHARG-MEMORIAL FROM THE MISSIONARIES.

Advices from China state that Secretary Seward and his party bave visited Hankow, a great in ternal city of China, sto miles from the sea. The North from Hankow to Weo-Chang, and then proceeded up the hill to the pageds. On their arrival, they found a crowd of bors and beggars, all of whom were chamerous for alms. The visitors refused to give them any, and, after enjoying the view from their position, commenced the homeward descent. On the way down, the boys polited the chairs with stones, considerably damaged one of them, but discontinued their amusement on being yelled at by the coolles. Mr. Hobson, the Coun Customs, has since received a letter of apology and regret from the Taotal of Hankow for the occurrence.

A memorial has been presented by the Protesfant misclonaries in China to the Diplomatic Eody at Pekin, deprecating the policy of allowing the Chinese authorities to even e from their treaty engagements to great protection to Christian missionaries. The heatility toward foreigners is, the nemerialists say, not likely to sunside without further violent scenes, makess firmters and energy are shown by foreign. Powers in opposing infrac-

CUBA.

A RAILROAD ERIDGE BURNED BY THE CLEANS-REPORTED SPANISH VICTORY.

HAVANA. Feb. 21.-The insurgents have destroyed the Enomitano Reflroad bridge between Santi-

de Calin and Villa del Cobre. An engagement has taken place at Manacas del Alragrande, in the Jurisdiction of Moren, between 60 or 70 companded by Bostel. The insurgents were killed. The insurgents were awailing the arrival of Sa-lome Formaniez with 600 men and one common from Camaguay, with the purpose of attacking Isolated Spanh detachments and protecting the disembarkment of the Quesada expedition. No fillibuster expedition has landed at Vuelta Abaje.

THE NEW DOMINION.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT-FURTHER DE-PATE ON THE FISHERY QUESTION-THE PERSONAL RAID CLAIMS TO BE INCUGAT REPORT THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.-In the Deminion armament last night, Sir A. T. Galt brought forward a otion to pecting the fisheries, and the appointment of aid the correspondence connected therewith an ibe table. Replying to a question of Sir A. T. Galt, if the Government intended to protect Canadian fisheries as teretofore, Sr John A. Macdemald made a statement at some length regarding the subject. He described the relations between Canada and the United States, and the circumstances that had rendered it necessary that the rights of He explained how the system of liceusing American Eshermen had been established, and had proved a total faiture, 564 vessels taking out hoenses in 1865, and only 25 s 1809, the number gradually decreasing total the Amercans disregarded them altogether. The Imperial Government assented to the proposition that the Canadian fisheries should be preserved for Canadian fisheries and placed a mayar squadron to mad us in extreme, and placed a mayar squadron to mad us in extreme out that policy. Sir John believed that the preterion bad been efficient, and compainmented the activity and discretion of the officers of the British Squadron. With respect to the interpretation of the Tronty of 1815, the Americans had renounced the right to mak within three nules of our shore. The headiand question, however, had remained in absyance. In the correspondence that had been going on, the Canadian and Imperial Governments were in complete accord, and the Imperial Governments were in complete accord, and the Imperial Governments who is non-yay to surrendered. The mission of the Hon. Mr. Campbell had been parily for the purpose of obtaining a Commission of three to settle the disputed questions, and the Imperial Government and consented to appear and the Imperial Government had consented to appear and the Imperial Government had consented to appear and the Commission, consisting of Earl de Cevy, Sir Edward Thornton, and himself (Sir John A. Macdonald). The American Government had consented, but suggested that the Commission should consider all the questions in dispute. The action of the Commission would be submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

In reply to M. Dufresne, Sir John said be did not know cans disregarded them altogether. The Imperial Gov

in reply to M. Dufresne, Sir John said he did not know that the Commission would be did not know

eriment had had in the negotiations for the entargement of the powers of the Commissioners, and the Fremier was obliged to confess that Sir Edward Thornton had taken that step without consulting him. Sir John and Sir Francis Hineks also seemed to believe that the Fenian raid claims would form a subject for consideration, the latter especially holding that all ques-tions in dispute wish the Rivins colonies would be con-sidered, as mentioned in Sir Edward Thornton's first letter.

etter.
Mr. Macketrie said he could see no bas's for such ex-pectations, and Sir A. J. Gait pointed out that the cor-respondence niust be taken in two parts, and that the sope of the Commission would be deeded, by Mr. Fish's r of acceptance, where he guardedly stated that the sets for consideration would be limited to questions

letter of acceptance, where he guardedly stated that the subjects for consideration would be limited to questions arising out of the war.

Sir George E. Carter, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, stated that her Majesty's Government had promised that the Commission to consider all the Alabama claims would have power to deliberate upon the Fenian raid claims.

Mr. Holton inquired if the detailed statement of the Fenian claims requested by Earl Kindberly had been furnished before the appearament of the Commission; and, upon Sir Francis Hineks answering that it had been sent, Mr. Holton remarked that these papers ought to have been included in this return.

The Premier excused the absence of important papers by stating that it was quite impossible to bring them down, but the Colonial Office had been telegraphed with regard to those of a confidential nature, and they might be produced. A motion to prim the papers was adopted. Mr. Mackenzie gave totice of a motion for copies of the correspondence respecting the Fenian raid claims.

In moving for the correspondence respecting the St. Chair Flats Canal. Mr. Mackenzie urged the importance of firmly maintaining our rights, as there was no other channel at our commant by which a vessel could be sent from one great lake to another. one great take to another, importance of the matter was admitted by the Pre-wne said there was correspondence and the

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

....It is rumored that negotiations are pending between the Court of Rome and the Roman Catholic party in Brussels for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgium.

...In consequence of apprehensions of an epidemic in Europe, the Russian Government has ordered reports to be made by its agents of the sanitary condition of the countries affected by the war. Should the reports render it advisable, Russia will propose a Sanitary Conference.

GREAT FIRE IN BEEKMAN-ST.

A fire early this morning, on the second floor of No. 29 Beekman-st., in a four-story brick building, destroyed the interior of the building, with a large amount of goods. Damage, \$20,060; insured. First floor occupied by the Providence Tool Company; loss on stock, \$6,000 second and fourth floors, occupied by A. W. McDonald & Co., engravers and lithographers, damage, \$10,000; third floor, by Bridgman & Co., dealers in maps and charts,

About 2:20, while the fire was at its hight, flames were seen rising from the center of the block bounded by Fulton, John, William, and Gold-sts., and it was soon discovered that a four-story brick building in the rear of No 100 William, and No. 43 Gold-sts., was a mass of fire from basement to roof. There was no means of getting at it except through narrow alleys which looked like infernal gateways to the startled firemen. Before a single stream could be brought to bear on the flames smoke was creeping through the front of the wholesale drug-store, No 130 William-st., and it seemed likely that the whole block would be burned.

MARDI GRAS.

CLOSE OF THE CARNIVAL AT WASHINGTON-EX-CITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL-SUCCESS OF THE MASKED PROCESSION-MRS. WOODHULL & CO. REPRESENTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERENE.

Washington, Feb. 21.-Washington has been demoralized to-day, and from Capitol to hovel, every hody has had "cornival on the brain." The journal of the House had hardly been read this morning, before Representative Fox of New-York, moved to adjourn, and Mr. Cox put on his coat, and steed around with his hat in his hand, for two or three hours, evidently expecting that the House would relent and let him out upon the avenue. The House got so impatient by 3 o'clock that it could no longer be kept down to business, and soon after turned itself out like a herd of cooped-up school-

Out of doors there were the same crowds, the same fast driving, the same decorations, and the same illuminations that were noticed yesterday. The grand feature of the carnival, the masked procession, took place to-day, however, and it was a success. From 3 o'clack till late in the credible enough. They were ready to believe any ill ever, and it was a success. From a o'clock till late in the evening the avenue was filled with the formest and most grotesque floures ever son in Washington. There was Mrs. President Weedholf, in her triumphal car, and escented by a female regiment of infantry and a fattery of attillery. There were the various Government departments, the "dream of Reavin," the Capitol on wheels, and a thousand other gratique characters. On the whole, the carnival has be a successful, that is, if a celebration, which has no object but fun, and fredie, and dense crowds, and full hotels, but which is really in honor of nobely and nothing, can ever be said to be a "success." Washington has not been so fall of people since the war, and that is what the managers wanted.

The built at the Corcoran Art Gallery, last evening, was the grandest that has been in Washington for a long

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.-The Carnival passed off quietly. The strangers in the city are estimated at 15,000, 10,000 having arrived within the past four days.

hotel necommodation.

The Mystick Krewe procession was a grand affair. The subject was Spencer's "Fairie Queene." About 100 figures, tratefully grouped, were in the procession, which were enthusia-stically received atong the entire route, and was sainted by cannon when passing the Gity Hall, and by reckets, &c., thence to Camal-st.

The crowds shough the line of procession were estimated at 200,000. Tableaux and a fail were given at the Opera House; halls were also given in nearly every hall in the city. Dieppe seemed to have been strangled by the and I was sorry for it, for Diappe is a about the doors of which hung a few ragged com-

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21 .- The old building of the Cincinnati Union Bethel Society in Front-st. was burned cheap rectaurant for scamen and one of the boys' house, and for other purposes in connection with the benevolent work of the Society. The new building in the rear, recently finished by the Society, was neaded exposed, and the roof demand of annewlott by fire and the ceiling by water.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO-FIVE MEN

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 .- This afternoon as six or

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.-The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Ratirond Company was held in this ity to-day. The revenue for the year amounts to \$17,531,in-day. The revenue for the year amounts of \$1,501, being an increase ever last year of \$280,805. The net dags for the year amount to \$1,501,706. In reply to make, Vice-President Scott said; "There are pending obtained for a lease of the Camden and Amboy Emili, which we think will be highly beneficial to this many. The Pennaylyania Radroad has no interest in Union Facilie Radroad. The extensions of the Pennamia Radroad away are finited to Chicago, St. Louis, and Radroad away are finited to Chicago, St. Louis, and Radroad and these contracts. the Pacific Coast."

THE MURDER OF MARSHAL JENKINS AN ARREST ON SUSPICION.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.-B. F. Boyce, ex-Sheriff of New Madrid County, was arrested at Barnum's Hotel last night, on suspicion of having killed Deputy U. S. Marshal Jenkins, at New-Madrid, last Wednesday. It stated that after Royce's son had quarreled with Jenkins as previously reported, Boyce berrowed a gas of a neighbor, and that after the murder, this gun was found near the secure of the nurder. Boyce declares that he is inneared to be seen.

DECISION IN THE RULOFF CASE. ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Supreme Court, Gen ral Term, to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court at

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Amos Clark, State Senator from the IId Dis-

Prof. Charles A. Young, who was a member of Prof. Windows supedition for the observation of the recent solar eclipse in Spain, has returned to his daties at Dartmooth College.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

The British ship Zoe, from Boston, bound to Peris, with provisions contributed by American cilineas, was wrecked, on Monday might, on Bell Rock, near Hallian. The vessel and cargo are a

Hamilion and Dayton Railroad came in collision with a freight train list evering at Carrollton, Ohio, oning as a mispheed switch. Allen Ackey, firmans, was fatally injured. Several of the passengers were bruised, Ada Earle, a servant-girl at the White Horse orn, Essi Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pens., was fatally shot in the aide by walkarsh person. who fired through a window. Fire arrests have unade. The girs declines to give the name of the person who shot

of Rast Window, Conn., were poisoned on the 18th by arsente in packages of prize standy, sent to them by mail from Window by a wiman named whites, who is thought to have some jealous feelings toward the families possess. No deaths have resulted from the possessing, though Mrs.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

seal of the French embassy in London, made up his mind, and given his answer. "You know," he said, there is no regular service organized; I am going to send out by the train instructions to get the FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN TWO DAYS-TRAVEL employés together, and the trains going;" and he ING UNDER DIFFICULTIES-ASPECTS OF THE showed me a circular of a dozen pages filled, as is the manner of the French, with the minutess Paras, Feb. 4 .- I les London Wednesday evening. instructions. "You can go," he continued, "if yets Feb. 1. Nobody appeared to know whether it was will accept all the responsibility, and sign a written possible to get to Paris, or by what route. Inquirers release, to both companies, the West and the North, at the Prussian Embassy were told that the only of all claim for compensation on account of accidents, sure approach was by Metz, but even by way of Metz which," he considerately added, "are extremely the Embassy had no authority to issue passports or likely to happen. We can send you as far as give safe-conducts of any kind. The London and Buchy, there you will fail into the hands of Brighton Company, it was true, had advertised their the Prossians;" and the shrug which accompanied readiness to transport passengers and goods as far as the last bit of information indicated that he, for his Dieppe; but I was assured that at Dieppe there was part, did not consider such a prospect agreeable. In not yet a single engine or railway carriage, and it another moment the release was written and signed, was intimated that I should do well either to go my portmanteau and I were pet into an empty through Belgium or wait. As for Calais and Boucompartment in one of the two carriages which comlogne, everybody agreed they were closed doors for posed the train, and we were off. M. Bisson's parting word was, "If you have good luck, you may reach the present. Until I heard all this I had not thought

Paris day after to-morrow; but you know, of course

ON THE ROUTE.

that nobody is allowed to go in."

It is hardly worth while, I fear, to relate the his as during actual hostilities, persuaded me to try. tory of my journey to Dieppe, so far as it was made Count Bismarck had telegraphed, I knew, to send by railway. The real difficulty had been in getting provisions for Paris by Dieppe, and, if they could started. When once permission had been given, the not go by Dieppe, there was still the chance of seeofficial who had refused became eager to help me on ing the starved capital in nearly the same state as In fact, he took me under his wing as far as Buchy, and when I sought out the Prussian commandant a There was plenty of evidence that the English that post for leave to go on in a military train, i were in earnest about sending supplies. Trains were found my Frenchman already in his office pleading going down from London to Newhaven laden with my case. The Prussian made no trouble at all about provisions of all sorts. When I got on board the it. I could go as far as Amiens, probably as far as steamer Alexandra, at Newhaven, I found the deck Chantilly, but his jurisdiction or knowledge did not filled with boxes and barrels, and the boat so heavily stretch beyond Amiens. I asked about provision freighted that the paddle-box guards were nearly trains. He knew of none. When the military train under water. Two other steamers, loaded as heavily, arrived at Buchy, coming from I don't know where left at the same time for Dieppe. There were not found perhaps a dozen civilians, mostly more than 40 passengers altogether; • medley of French, among the German soldiers. In French electors; Americans, with an eye to the main semed to me that the Prussians were neither chanca; prudent Englishmen going to spy out taking great pains to get provisions forward, not the land before risking ventures in a doubtful offering any obstacle to ordinary travel, so far as they country; not a few Jews. I heard it said with a had means of transportation. The people with whom kind of despair by one of the last that there was I talked in the train had passports, but nothing not much hope of doing anything at Paris more. They had come from Belgium mostly, aud immediately because their German brethren had were bound for Paris, with no particular idea how long since got permission to forward supplies to the they were to get there. From Dieppe to Buchy, and front of the Prussian lines, where they lay waiting thence on to Amiens, I looked out for signs of the for the moment when the surrender should permit wholesale destruction of which we had heard at them to pour in provisions to be sold for a price. much in England. There is not much to be seen Nobody else, they said, would be allowed to send in Here and there a railway station has been cleaned out. The official who accompanied our train, to dis story seems to me offens and utterly improbable, tribute the circulars I have referred to, asked as but there were people on the steamer who found it employé at one such station where the furniture of the offices was. "It has been taken away," was the of the Prussians. There was not a soul on the boat answer." "When?" "On the 5th December," I de not remember the date; but I presume it was on or about the 5th December that Dieppe and the adjacent stations were occupied by the Prussians. No other ex planation seemed to be thought necessary. Of course, ! one in the best of times. The sca passage is from don't mean to suggest that the Prussians have not five-and-a-half to seven hours, and it was 7 o'clock made havec of many a village; but it happened that on Thursday morning when we came alongside the in this part of the country such villages were seldon quay. The town was still in Prussian hands, but a to be seen. The telegraph wires were partly down House officers waited for us on the quay, and there but at least two were left along the whole route came forthwith a demand for passports-I think the Here and there a switch wanted a rail, and soma times the train was shifted from the up to the down first time I was ever asked to show one in the North track. On the whole, we got on without much of France. The men were civil enough, indeed too trouble, and at a fair pace. We had left Dieppe at ! in the morning. We reached Amigus, via Clères and which belongs to the French official had sunk into a Buchy, at 24 o'clock the same afternoon. At Amien kind of sleek respectfulness, as if they had not got we were withm two hours and a balf of Paris. over their last interview with the Prassians. There were no carriages, few ships, few people. Poer

It was here that the question of revictualing, so interesting for Paris, became more or less a persons blockade and the Prussians together; one. As there had been no traffic, the buffets at the stations, even the largest, were completely deserted; town I like. Here and there a coffee-shop open, but I counted on fluding the one at Amiens still fur nished. Traveling from Dieppe, where I had had no sime to think of breakfast, half way to Park without a chance of getting anything to eat was a least a novelty. When we rolled into the Amiera station we had no notion whether we were to go or directly or wait. I looked into the buffet. It was buffet no longer, but a huge German arribulance filled with wounded. There was run up the street, and a baker's shop was sary to go for the chance. As we went past the Fish not far off, where bread could be had; and Masket I could not see a sign of the activity which along the entrance to the station were German and sually pervades it-not one of the picturesque old lers, where display of yellow gingerbread was women for which Dieppe is famous-nothing but a very considerable. But all the hotels and each few sloneling Prussians, the reverse of picturesque. which cluster near the great Amiens station wen either closed or empty. It helped one to realize that there really was a question about the supply of provisious, even at that distance from Paris. I we on to Chantilly. There was nothing in the Chan tilly hotel but bread and butter. Thence to Goressa some twelve miles ontside of Paris; and at Goneso there was nothing. People as Amiens were per mitted to buy tickets for Chantilly; and at Chantilly to-day; did not know whether there might be to- for Gonesse, without any objection or formality From Amiens our civilian troop was reenforced by four or five French women, bound for Paris, with their husbands, and such a collection of baskets and bundles, and foot-warmers, and canary binds it cages, was wonderful to behold. Men and women and canary birds were safely landed at Gonesse about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening.

A NIGHT OF TROUBLES.

The station is a mile from the village; the village is deserted; the station it elf pure, a military post. The silent, not to say surly, a regulat, who was the might know more than the railway people, and to him I put my question. What he knew was that he had been ordered to depart by train at only officer to be found, had not a word of French to 8 o'clock, and he supposed therefore that at 8 o'clock offer in reply to the torrents of questions which bubbled about him from the crowd of bewildered passengers. All the rooms of the sation were either military offices or ambulances; we could not enter vinced that, if a Prussian Lieutenant had been any one of them. We tried to find our way outside hoping, spite of the darkness, to find a house still in ordered to leave Dieppe by train at 8 o'clock, somebody else had been ordered to provide the train. I habited, or a stray carriage, or at least semebody who could and would tell us where to go. Sentinel asked for the chaf de gare; the sous chef appeared. He knew of ro train. It was now 71 o'clock. I barred every exit; it was a military trap inte sought the chef and found him, only to hear that he which we had fallen unawares. In tine, we could was equally ignorant; and he had the goodness to not get into the station nor out of it; and we had our choice between a number of shods and add that if there were a train I could not go in it Next came the chef du moncement, with a uniform, which I took as a hopeful sign, since a French official lays aside his uniform and his usefulfreight cars in which to pars the night. At for getting on to St. Denis as we had been led to hope, and thence to Paris, there was not the smallest possibility of attempting it that night. I waiter sumes the other. I hoped the uniform might till the crowd had melted away, and then, showing have been put on in honor of the train about to my Prussian pass to the Sergeant, asked to see the start. He admitted there would be a train, but no commandant of the post. The Sergeant was civi fused absolutely my petition to be taken along. enough at the sight of the name signed at the bes tom of the paper, and took me forthwith up stairs, to This was practically my first blank refusal, and I the bed-room of that officer. I have reason to be lieve him to be a Major in the Prussian service, and thought it high time to produce what papers I had. As journalist, I should have had no chance, but for the moment I was traveling in an official character, I am sincerely sorry that I don't know his name. and could show and did show a series of official would publish it as that of the only German office documents, passports, visés, both Prussian and from whom I ever had to ensure anything like rude French, strong enough, I hoped, to impress the railness. It may or may not interest his superiors to identify the efficer who, bessed in command as Gonesse on the night of the 3d February, thought fit to refuse even to look at pa way mind. But no. The truth is, the district railway from Dieppe to Paris, by Rouen, was not yet repaired. It was necessary to travel by the Western pers which bore the signature of high Prus-sian authority, and to remark that he care thence, via Amiens and Chantilly, as far as you could go. The double route was peither for Count Bernstord no Count Bismarck per for letters from the one or to the other which display of papers elicited was a profusion of regrets; there might be a provision train by-andhe was asked to read. It was midnight; he was going to bed; how dared I come into his chamber by. I might go by that. Was there any higher and much more to the same effect. He could de authority to appeal to f I had only ten minutes left; nothing, he swore; there was no train to St. Denis no carriage, no horse, no place to sleep, and he would There was clearly no time to go hunting about for give nebedy leave to pass the lines. I dare say be anybody. But suddenly there marched into the was half right, but he might have been civiler. Is station a short man in close-buttoned overcoat, with ome cases, however, it is proper to be thankful for have been so angry when I bade him good night, and added how much I was obliged by his courtesy and inspector, and he was the superior of the three offiendeavors to serve me. My good luck did not wholly eers who had successively refused me. "Ah," said abandon me. I found a third class railway carriage with a beach still unoccupied, and slept through the rest of the right almost as well as if both the windows had not been bloken.

ST. DENIS-PARIS.

Matters were not much better pext merning See Eighth Page.

soys, to see and participate in the fun. the grandest that has been in Washington for a leng time. The festivities close to might with two more bails —one masquerade and one civic dress. NEW-ORLEANS CARNIVAL. The botels are overflowing. Those arriving by boats for the past two days retain their state-rooms for want of hotel accommodation.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

chesp restaurant for seamen and others, a news-The old building was insured for \$5,000. The adjoining clores, occupied by Gath & Vanner and Symer & Raif, were somewhat damaged by water. The whole loss is short &5 (2).

SADLY INJURED.

seven men were pushing an empty freight car along the track of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad on the bridge over the Ogden Ship Caust, a switch engine attached to a number of cars backed down upon them, crushing fiv men severely, as follows: Thomas Price, John Steit, John Darney, John Ryan, and James Weish. All the nen sustained severe injuries in their backs and arms. some were burt more seriously than others. In the case of E. J. Weish his life is despaired of.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

Binghamton, in the case of Ruloff, convicted of murder, Opinions were delivered by Judges Miller and Potter.

Wm. C. Gibbs, Governor of Rhode Island from

In Spain, has returned to ble daties it Dartmouth College.

The Fourth Preabyterian Church of Chicago, just organized by the axion off-the North and Westminster Charchas, has elected For David Sering, Polior, at a salary of \$6,000 a year.

Geome S. Woods, the newly-appointed Governor of Utah, Srived at Sali Lake City on Meaday. Owing to sickness in his family, he will immediately return to Oregan, where he will remain a short time before entering abox his official daties.

... A fire at Moline, Ill., on Monday, destroyed a sail belonging to J. S. Keator. Loss, \$20,000; Insurance, \$7,600. . In the trial of John J. Filkins, the alleged exin Albany restordsy, only one juror was obtained and examined. The Court of Journal did Thursday

A mail train going south over the Cincinnati,

The families of E. R. Pitkin and Lester Dewey